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PALM INTRANET

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = DAMANI

First Name = RAJIV

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name
10101810	Not Issued	161	03/19/2002	METHOD FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A FUNCTIONAL CERAMIC LAYER	DAMANI, RAJIV
10273800	Not Issued	164	10/17/2002	METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING A THERMALLY SPRAYED LAYER	DAMANI, RAJIV
10705642	Not Issued	030	11/10/2003	SPRAY POWDER FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A THERMALLY INSULATING LAYER WHICH REMAINS RESISTANT AT HIGH TEMPERATURES	DAMANI, RAJIV J.

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

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<input type="text" value="Damani"/>	<input type="text" value="Rajiv"/>	<input type="button" value="Search"/>

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6395080 B1

AB: A filament produced from a wet-spinning process. The process comprising (a) preparing a dispersion of particles of refractory material; (b) preparing a spin mix by mixing said dispersion with a carrier solution comprising a salt of cellulose xanthate, wherein the weight ratio of said particles to cellulose of said cellulose xanthate in said spin mix is greater than about 1:4; (c) wet spinning said spin mix to form at least one filament of cellulose having at least a portion of said particles dispersed therein; and (d) optionally heating said at least one filament to sufficient temperatures and over sufficient durations to remove substantially all of said regenerated cellulose and to sinter said refractory particles to thereby form said at least one filament of refractory material is disclosed for producing fibers of refractory material.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 5827797 A

AB: A process for producing fibers of refractory material. In one embodiment, a dispersion of particles of refractory material is prepared first. The dispersion then is mixed with a carrier solution of a salt of cellulose xanthate to form a spin mix. Using general wet spinning techniques, a filament of regenerated cellulose is formed from the spin mix. The filament has the particles dispersed therein. At this point, the filament can be utilized as a mixture of cellulose and refractory material, or it can be heat treated. If heated, the filament is raised to sufficient temperatures and over sufficient durations to remove substantially all of the regenerated cellulose and to sinter the particles of refractory material to form a filament.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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Terms	Documents
L2 and (average adj diameter)	2

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6835449 B2

AB: A ball valve for use in the pressure acid leaching of nickel ores is disclosed. The valve has a valve body and a ball centrally positioned in the valve body, which has a central passage rotatable in the valve body between open and closed positions. At least one seat is disposed between the ball and the valve body. The ball and seat each comprise a titanium substrate and an ultrafine or nanostructured titania coating. The titania can include from 5 to 45 volume percent of a second phase material that is immiscible with the titania and exhibits corrosion resistance.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6703334 B2

AB: The process produces a stabilized zirconia powder by first contacting zirconium basic carbonate particles with a stabilizer compound. This reacts the zirconium basic carbonate particles with the stabilizer compound through heterogeneous contact to form a stabilized zirconia precursor. The stabilizer compound is for stabilizing a phase structure selected from the group consisting of tetragonal phase, cubic phase and mixtures of tetragonal and cubic phases. And calcining the stabilized zirconia precursor removes gaseous by-products and forms the stabilized zirconia powder. The stabilized zirconia powder has a phase structure selected from the group consisting of tetragonal, cubic and mixtures of tetragonal and cubic.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6582763 B1

AB: The oxide coated fine metal particles include fine core metal particles that are covered with a coating layer including an oxygen-containing compound of a dissimilar element that do not contain as a main component a metal element which is the main component of the fine core metal particles, or a complex oxide or a complex salt of the oxide, the complex oxide or the oxy-acid salt and an oxide of the metal element. A metal powder material is mixed with an oxide powder material of the oxygen-containing compound to obtain a powder material mixture. The powder

material mixture is supplied into a thermal plasma to make a vapor-phase mixture and then the vapor-phase mixture is quenched to form the oxide coated fine metal particles comprising the fine core metal particles that are finer than the metal powder material and which are covered with the coating layer including the oxygen-containing compound.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 6395080 B1

AB: A filament produced from a wet-spinning process. The process comprising (a) preparing a dispersion of particles of refractory material; (b) preparing a spin mix by mixing said dispersion with a carrier solution comprising a salt of cellulose xanthate, wherein the weight ratio of said particles to cellulose of said cellulose xanthate in said spin mix is greater than about 1:4; (c) wet spinning said spin mix to form at least one filament of cellulose having at least a portion of said particles dispersed therein; and (d) optionally heating said at least one filament to sufficient temperatures and over sufficient durations to remove substantially all of said regenerated cellulose and to sinter said refractory particles to thereby form said at least one filament of refractory material is disclosed for producing fibers of refractory material.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 6319615 B1

AB: The use of a thermal spray method relates to the production of a layer (20) for a heat insulating coat of a material (10) in powder form. This material consists at least to 80 mol % of zirconium silicate $ZrSiO_{3.4}$, in particular of the mineral zircon, and the majority of its powder particles (1) have diameters in the region between 10 and 100 μm . During the spraying on the particles are at least partially melted through in a gas flow (42) under reducing conditions and at a temperature greater than 20000.degree. C. Method parameters, among others the dwell time of the particles in a heat imparting medium, in particular a plasma (41) or a flame, the temperature of the heat imparting medium and the momentum transferred to the particles, are chosen in such a manner that the layer (20) which is formed of the particles has a structure with lamellar elements (21). Suitable gases or gas mixtures, preferably hydrogen, are used as reducing means for the liberation of gases containing silicon, in particular silicon monoxide SiO ; and/or a thermal liberation of gases containing silicon takes place as a result of a high temperature of the heat imparting medium.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 5827797 A

AB: A process for producing fibers of refractory material. In one embodiment, a dispersion of particles of refractory material is prepared first. The dispersion then is mixed with a carrier solution of a salt of cellulose xanthate to form a spin mix. Using general wet spinning techniques, a filament of regenerated cellulose is formed from the spin mix. The filament has the particles dispersed therein. At this point, the filament can be utilized as a mixture of cellulose and refractory material, or it can be heat treated. If heated, the filament is raised to sufficient temperatures and over sufficient durations to remove substantially all of the regenerated cellulose and to sinter the particles of refractory material to form a filament.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 7. Document ID: US 4645716 A

AB: A flame spray material for producing a thermally shock and erosion resistant ceramic coating is comprised of a homogeneous ceramic composition formed of zirconium oxide, yttrium oxide and titanium oxide. The composition is preferably in the form of composite particles each of which contains a plurality of subparticles of each of the oxide constituents bonded with an organic binder.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 8. Document ID: US 4599270 A

AB: A flame spray material for producing a low thermal conductivity ceramic coating is comprised of a homogeneous ceramic composition formed of zirconium oxide, cerium oxide and yttrium oxide. The composition is preferably in the form of composite particles each of which contains a plurality of subparticles of each of the oxide constituents bonded with an organic binder.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 9. Document ID: US 3655425 A

AB: A flame spray powder comprises finely-divided core particles of a metal or a metal alloy coated with discrete particles of a ceramic or cermet that remains in solid phase at least 100.degree.F above the fusing or melting temperature of the metal. The average particle size of the ceramic is less than 25 percent of the average particle size of the metal and the amount used is insufficient to totally cover the surface of the

metal particles so that on the average in the range of 5 to 75 percent of the surface area of the metal particles is exposed to ambient conditions.

When used in flame spraying, this new ceramic clad metal powder in one embodiment forms a flame spray coating where the ceramic is in the continuous phase and the coating is relatively soft and abradable, and in another embodiment the metal of the coating is in the continuous phase and the coating is relatively hard and erosion resistant.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw Des
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